TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1879.

Amusements Imerat. Broadway Opera House—The Straleguis. Unity's Theater with Arabian Nicht, found theore Mouse. The Streets of New York, Haverly's Theater—The Galley Slave. Legater & Binl's Gordon-Couver.

New York Agnarism - Upde Timi's Cable. Matines
Raw York Clema- Tis and 100 Broadway. Matines.

Athin's Gordon- Hours of Steel.

Park Theater-Pairlet. tandard Theatre Princes Tota Son Francisco Minsteres - Sundar and 19th st. Thentre Comique - Hulligan Gastis' Christosa. Tony Punter's Thentre - Variety. Mattee. Luton Square Thouter - Preach Plats Waltack's Theatre-She Stoops to Conquer

Advertisements for THE WEERLY SUN, is sued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this exening before my o'rlock.

### Speak Out.

Republicans who are conscientiously opposed to the nomination of Gen. GRANT for third term should follow the example of Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and speak out their sentiments in time to have some influence on the action of the National Republican Convention. It is but a little over six months before that Convention meets, and the opponents of a third term cannot speak

Long before the assembling of the Convention its action is likely to be substantially determined, and there is no time to be lost by the Anti-Third Term men.

Indeed, the GRANT men are in the habit of speaking of the matter as already determined. They say the candidate must be GRANT and no one else.

We think they are a little ahead of their time. If Republicans of Mr. Cunris's way of thinking speak out early and boldly, as he has spoken, all will be well.

### Republican Precedent for Gov. Garcelon's Action.

For nearly a quarter of a century the Republican party was in power in Maine. During that period Republican Governors and Republican Councils canvassed the vote of the State, while Republican Legislatures passed finally upon their action in counting or rejecting returns for Senators and Representatives. The Republican party had full control of every branch of the Government; its opponents were powerless. So far as we can learn, there was not in all those years one case of counting out a Republican candidate for the Legislature on account of illegality or informality in the returns giving a Republican majority. The instances in which Democratic returns were rejected because of constitutional defects are many and striking. They not only show conclu-Sively that the law was administered as a partisan agent by the Republicans while in power, but they would also afford precedent of the strongest kind for all that Gov. GAR-CELON and his Council have done, were precedent needed to fortify strict obedience to the Constitution and laws.

In the vaults of the State House at Augusta, in strong black wainut chests, are preserved the returns of past years. Not until this mass of documents has been gone through with the most rigid scrutiny, will the full extent of Republican fraud and injustice appear. In the interests of right, that examination should be made soon and thoroughly.

As bearing upon the questions now in dispute, the Madigan-Burleigh case of two years ago possesses extraordinary interest. It is one of many cases of the kind, but perhaps in none other are the present arguments of Mr. BLAINE and his indignant speakers so clearly refuted by Republican precept and practice.

The Sixteenth Senate District of Maine is composed of the county of Aroostook. At the election of 1877 the two candidates for Senator from Aroostook were EDMUND MADI-GAN, Democrat, and PARKER P. BURLEIGE Republican. On the face of the returns sub mitted to Gov. Conson and his Council. Madigan, the Democrat, had a majority of 104 votes. The Republican Governor and Council carefully examined the returns for technical defects. They found that the Senatorial returns from two of the townships composing the district-the plantations of Van Buren and Eagle Lake-were not made in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution and laws. These two plantations being thrown out, BURLEIGH, the Republican, had a majority of 73 in the remaining towns of the district. Gov. Connor. and his Council did not count the votes of Van Buren and Eagle Lake. They did exactly what Gov. GARCELON and his Council have done in similar cases this year-rejected the defective returns and certified that BURLEIGH had received the greatest number of votes for Senator. BURLEIGH therefore took a seat in the Senate when the Legislature met.

Now, there was no pretence made that Aroostook was not a Democratic county, or that the will of its people was not overridden by seating BURLEIGH. His case rested wholly upon the legal points involved in the rejection of the defective returns. What were the grounds upon which Gov. Connon and Council refused to count the votes of Van Buren and Eagle Lake?

Sections 75 and 77 of Chapter 4, Revised Statutes, require that a copy of the list of voters participating in a plantation election attested by the assessors, be transmitted t the State House, along with the return of the votes cast. The assessors of Van Buren had forwarded such a list, but, in attesting it, they had signed their names upon the official cavelene furnished them by the Sec retary of State instead of upon the sheet of paper inside the envelope. There was no question of fraud or other illegality in the election at Van Buren; the signatures of the assessors were there, but they were in the wrong place. The assessors had made a triffing mistake in attempting to do their

The Senatorial return of Eagle Lake wa defective in that the clerk had falled to sign it properly; like the assessors of Van Buren he had written his name outside, upon the official envelope. He, too, had

made a mistake. Was the honest vote of the constitution ally qualified electors of Aroostock Count to be nullified because the local officers had not quite understood what was required of them by the laws of the State? Was there a remedy under the statute of 1877, now much discussed, which allows duly attestecopies of the local record to be substituted for the defective returns? Madican put i such copies, but the Republican Governor and Council did not receive and count then They passed the papers over to the Senate itself, as the final judge of the election of Its own members. That is what Gov. Gan-CELON and his Council have done in like in Etances.

The case did not end here. It had not reached the Senate, which had full power under the Constitution to set aside technical irregularities and go into the equity of

IGAN, the counted-out Democrat, claimed that seat. The Republican Senate referred the contested case to a select committee, a majority of whom were Republicans. The majority reported against Madigan's claims, and the Republican Senate adopted the majority report.

This report contains passages which deserve to be quoted, as pertinent to the present controversy. They clearly set forth the Republican doctrine of two years ago: "The Constitution provides that each House shall be the judge of the election and qualifications of its own members. This gives the Senate complete jurisdiction

over all questions that may arise in cases like the pres "The Constitution and laws make certain provimer for the management and regulation of elections. The question as to what provisions of the Constitution and laws are mandators, and what directory, have some

mes canced conflicting opinions."

"The vote of the plantation of Van Buren was rejected. and not counted, because the copy of the list of votes and of the names of all voters in said list who were actually present and voted at said election was not attested by the assessors and clork, as required by sections 75 and

'The paper that came from Van Buren was not inormal; it was an utter failure to comply with law

\* But it was arged that the envelope that contained the papers from Yan Buren had the names of the assessors and clerk upon it, which show that the intenion was right, and that putting their names on the rivelope was a substantial compliance with the law. Neither the Constitution nor the laws require that the careôge shall have the names of the assessors and the cierk upon it." "In the case of the plantation of Eagle Lake, the list

was not attested by the plantation clerk; therefore the vote of this clautation was rejected, and not counted, learly on a mandatory provision of the Constitution. "The next question presented is Can or should the vote of a plantation be thrown ont because its officers have not performed their duties?" The Republican Committee then proceed

to quote precedent after precedent showing that a failure on the part of the local returning officers to obey the requirements of the Constitution invalidates the returns. And they add:

" In all the cases cited there was an question as to the mornior will as descriptions by the number of cuter cost. There was no proof or even suggestion of frond. The costs in all costs rised were rejected because of a non-conspliance with the Constitution and military provisions of base.

"The design of a representative quarantees is not meanly that r people should express their well at the policy but that that will relit be legally and constitutionally expressed. So BURLEIGH, who did not receive a ma-

jority of the vote of Aroostock, was established in his seat by a Republican Senate. whose majority, with full equity power, confirmed the action of Gov. Coxyon and Council in rejecting the votes of Van Buren and Eagle Lake on account of defects in the returns. The majority report on which the final action of the Senate was based was signed by J. MANCHESTER HAYNES, DANTED F. Davis, and two other Republicans.

J. MANCHESTER HAYNES is the Republican President of the present Senate. It was he who, at the BLAINE indignation meeting in Augusta, called Gov. GARCELON "an old fraud," and a "syringe squirter."

DANIEL F. DAVIS Was Mr. BLAINE'S candidate for Governor at the last popular election in Maine; and he is the Republican sandidate for election for Governor by the next Legislature.

### The Crisis at Los Pinos.

Gen. HATCH and Gen. ADAMS now anounce, and Messrs. SCHURZ and HAYT cho, that their plan for hanging a dozen Utes has probably failed, and that war is a hand. This is a change of tone from a fortnight ago, when Gen. ADAMS telegraphed to CARL SCHURZ from South Pueblo as Ioilows: "I consider the surrender an accomplished fact, and cannot think of a possibility that it be prevented."

To cover up the chagrin of this failure, Chief OURAY is suspected of treachery. The absurdity as well as ingratitude of this charge is apparent from the fact that it was DURAY alone who caused the war to cease, lrew away Douglass's band from the amoushed route of MERRITT's troops to the White River Agency, and procured the release of all the captive women without ransom.

The failure of Schunz's plan, if it already has failed, is not due to any lack of fidelity or energy in OURAY, without whose influence at Los Pinos could not have been held, but to its own preposterous demands The council, as at first suggested by Chie DURAY and Agent STANLEY, was a council or securing peace; and because it was so understood the White River Utes gave up their captives unconditionally. They did not wish to hold them if the war was over. When these were secured, CARL SCHURZ, nevertheless, through his two Commission ers, threatened the White River Utes that the war should be renewed unless they would destroy themselves as a tribe, and give up, to be put to death, their chief and some of their best warriors. Such a response to the pacific overtures of the Indians constitutes the real treachery in this

That these extreme demands were mad as an ultimatum, is clear from this despatch of Commissioner HATCH's, Dec. 6, from Los Pinos, to CARL SCHURZ:

The present indications are that they will accept the altimatum—surrender of the guilty and annihilation of the tribal relations. The Ladour oneoder doubt varidants in

Upon Chief OURAY was thrust the main airden, that of actually bringing in the doomed men whom HATCH and ADAMS demanded; and because he has not done this. he is accused of playing a double game. But why should he succeed in a search so preposterous? He has secured two or three of the Indians named, but this is probably seenuse they took no part in the agency nassacre, and think they can prove this. But why should the other Indians remain or Ochay to seize them? In the case of white men, can we suppose that any such

cheme would succeed? If war comes, through the failure of this offrageous scheme, perverting a peace concil into a council of death, it will be the crowning disgrace and crime of HAYES'S Indian management. Mr. Carl Schurz prooses to deliberately plunge this country nto a bloody and costly war, confessedly needless, simply because he rashly made his the alternative in his ultimatum. Colorado frontiersmen may want war: the rmy may want it; the miners and greedy and-grabbers who are now working, with the aid of SCHUBZ, HAYT, and HAYES, both n Congress and out, to rob the Utes of their eservation, confirmed to them by solemn reaty, may want war; but forty million

copie in the United States do not want it. As for the Indians, it is clear that they ask no renewal of hostilities. They know that the plan is to drive them to war by dishonorable conditions or open attack, and then, when they are overcome by dozens of regiments, to confiscate their lands. In a vote on peace or war in the council at Les Pinos, only one Indian, Colorow, proconnect for war. Nevertheless, just as CARL SCHURZ a year ago, in an obstinate self-conceit, determined that the Cheyenne fugitives should be taken back to their peststricken agency in the Indian Territory "in order to teach them a lesson," and thereby caused the hideous Fort Robinson massacre, so now he is determined that the Utes shall asely give up to death a dozen of their fathers, brothers, and sons, or else be driven

to war.

fald the deliberate trime of an utterly needless Indian war, and to perpetrate this crime troops are already on the road to Los Pinos.

The Railroad Accident in Scotland.

The awful disaster at the Tay Bridge on the railway between Edinburgh and Dundee at once suggests the question whether such an accident is preventable, or whether it must be classed among those which human foresight and care cannot guard against.

The bridge was one of the most costly in Great Britain. It was built by men who were believed to be competent engineers. They must have understood the character of the weather to which their work would be exposed; what storms prevail in that part of Scotland, and how the waters of the firth would rage in winter about the place. They also knew the weight the structure must be able to sustain in all weathers. It has failed, most lamentably, in a storm which is described as a tremendous gale. Unless the railway management was at fault, the constructors of the bridge would seem to be chiefly responsible for its failure under circumstances which were likely to occur in any country, and therefore ought to have been anticipated. If they could not have been efficiently guarded against, then modern engineering does not deserve to be

ranked as a science. Given a certain locality to be bridged, and all the money needed to do the work as well as human skill and labor can do it, an engineer is asked whether a bridge can be built there over which the traffic of a railway can safely pass at all times and seasons. He says such a bridge can be built. The railway company builds one, and it breaks down in a storm under the weight of a passenger train, killing scores and perhaps hundreds of persons. Is it not plain that unless the engineer was mistaken in his judgment that a safe structure in such a place was possible, the construction of the bridge must have been faulty or inadequate, if the lost train was run with the proper and

usual precautions? Whether this train was so run or not we have as yet no satisfactory information. It appears to us that every railroad bridge should be thoroughly inspected after the passage of each train and before the next reaches it, by some one who is skilful enough to detect any dangerous change in its condition. To neglect so obvious a safe guard is blameworthy in any railway management. It may be that it was not neglected at the Tay Bridge. It may be that an inspector, trained by long experience in careful observation, passed over the entire length of the structure a few minutes before the accident. This is what ought to have been done, and we will suppose it was done. But if it was done, what should be said of a method of construction whose latent defects could change a magnificent bridge into a mighty death trap in a few hours, beyond the possibility of any detection of danger by human vigilance?

We do not believe many inevitable accidents happen; and when the Tay Bridge disaster has been investigated as such disasters are investigated in Great Britain, we shall be surprised if the verdict should be that nobody is to blame.

Babcock and Grant-More Effrontery BARCOCK was at the depot to receive GRANT on his arrival in Washington.

This is still more marked than his being conspicuous guest at GRANT's most pubie dinner in Philadelphia; because the 'friends" and followers who met him at the National capital were so few. Of course hey were the most select; and Gen. BAB-COCK is undeniably one of Gen. GRANT's most select, closest, bosom friends.

Gen. BABCOCK very narrowly escaped cor viction for the frauds, of which he was note lously guilty. And yet he continues as near to GHANT as ever.

It is hardly any wonder that even Mr HAYES went to pay a visit to some obscure relatives in an obscure village in New Jersey during the time of GRANT's stay in hington; for HAYE

contaminated by the odor of Rancock The effrontery of BABCOCK is equal to that of Robeson and BELKNAP; and they are all hail fellows well met with GRANT.

Nothing like a family quarrel to disclose family secrets! Here are the Brooklyn Republicans accusing each other of treachery and bargaining with the enemy in the late election, and n the heat of the fight up rises ex-Sheriff Dau-GETT, who is treasurer of the Republican organ zation, and he discloses the details of a bargain with JOHN KELLY by which the Republic ans gave seven thousand dollars to Mr. Kelly, and Mr. KELLY kept the Independent Demo cratic ticket in the field. As this is a matter of interest to Mr. KELLY, we quote from a newspaper report of Mr. Daggett's speech:

per report of Mr. Daggett's speech:

"That gentleman [Mr. Praxy] entered into a barrain with John Krilly under the terms of which he bound the Campaign Committee to pay \$7,000 to keep the independent Democratic taket in the field. He raited to acquain the other members of the Committee either with the necessary of the committee either with the necessary of the committee of the barrain entil a week before election, when Krilly wanted to know how it was that the agreement had not been carried out and the money duly paid over. That compelled the Committee to raise memery of the juryose of Kreping faith with Mr. Krilly, and the result was a comparatively large clayers on the airceast wind amount of money in the hand, of the Campaign Committee."

These accusations were not denied; on the ntrary, they were admitted to be true. It was through such treachery to the Democratic party hat the Republican State ticket was successful.

Now that the Ute negotiations have failed and the scalps of Gen. HATCH and the rest of the Commissioners are in danger, it is acknowledged in Washington that Mr. Schunz's Indian policy is a mistake!

If President Prapo of Peru is in Panama as Chilian advices to Paris assert, on the way to this country and to Europe, the move is significant. Nominally his mission may be to raise funds or to buy another Huascar; but it will be suspected that he is really escaping betimes rom a popular fury that would not make it pleasant or safe for him in his capital, should Chili be successful in the war. At the last previous accounts Psano was at the head of an army designed for the defence of Lima; and if now in Panama he must have made a rapid

change of base. Le Duc expects a favorable report from he Committee on Agriculture on the bill to make his bureau a department and himself; member of HAYES'S Cabinet. The Committee should peruse the paper read by Prof. C. V. BILLEY of Washington to the National Agricultural Society in this city, in which he denounced LE Duc's bureau as wholly inefficient, and " a laughing stock all over the country,'

A hundred dollars a day is the saving effected by the vacancies in the English and Russian missions; yet who will pretend that American interests at London and St. Peters burg have suffered a dollar a day by the absence of Punio Welsh and Stoughton from those cities.

While BRIGHT EYES has been making public speeches in the Atlantic cities in behalf of the wronged Poneas, Sanau, daughter o Chief WINNEMUCCA, has been lecturing in the Pacific cities in behalf of the wronged Piutes The latter says that Agent REINHARDT of Malheur Reservation has treated her tribe with bad faith. She asks a different agent and a return of the Piutes to Yakima Agency from Malheur, which has proved a matheur to them in deed. Mr. SCHURZ will probably treat the Piutes like the Poness. As his theory is that the matter. Burning had his seat; Map- Upon Schunz, Hayr, and Hayrs must be istration," the change of the agent and the

shifting of the Plutes, which occurred under SCHURZ's dynasty, will probably be defended as strokes of statesmanship. SARAH WINNEMUCca's plaint is hardly likely, therefore, to make much impression on a man who spends so much of his official energy in self-praise. But it is a suggestive and memorable spectacle to see two young daughters of Indian chiefs, simultaneously in San Francisco and New York, making public addresses on the wrongs

To-night comes another walking matchhappily, a short one-the distance being 50 miles, and the prizes \$300, \$200, and \$100. This programme should bring out a good field. PANCHOT made his first 50 miles, last week, in Sh. 10s.: so that to-night's race which begins at 6, ought to be ended at 2 A. M. Although the pedestrian mania is not over, walkers and managers would now be wise to give both themselves and the public a rest.

The blaze in Boston looked larger while it was burning than subsequent investigation proves it to have been. The loss, instead of being five millions of dollars, as at first re ported, is now believed to be less than one milion. But Boston isn't to be blamed for fright after her experience with the great conflagra tion of 1872.

Hayti's latest experiment at avoiding rivii war has been to revise her Constitution extending the term of the President to eight years, at \$25,000 a year, and giving him the ap cointing of every officer in the Government from highest to lowest. As if this were no power enough for the head of a so-called republic, he is authorized to disperse Congres thenever it begins to quarrel; and in order to still further consolidate executive power, no-body can fill a civil office unless he has been an officer or a soldier in the army. These are the general principles-the details introduce over two hundred new articles into the Constitution of 1867. Such a stride toward imperialism the colored republic has not undertaken for many year. And yet, absurd as is this quack device or giving peace to a republic, there are Americans who think that tinkering at the Constitu tion will help the cause of freedom and good government in the United States, and who have iready proposed to lengthen the Presidential

A walker who has made 500 miles in six days would not be presumptuous in going to England for the ASTLEY belt; and there were eight such walkers in last week's contest. Bu ART, the winner of the belt, was born in Hayti; KROHNE, the second man, in Prussia; and ABER, the third, somewhere in Germany, HUGHES is a native of the Emerald Isle, and NAPOLEON CAMPANA'S name has a distinct Corsican arcma, though there is no doubt of his being a home production. However, as the object is not to show a typical American pedes trian, but to get the belt, almost any of last week's prize winners might serve as creditable envoys for that purpose,

A number of receivers of bankrupt savings banks and other institutions report that considrable sums of dividends already declared are yet uncalled for. All depositors of such institutions should keep track of the receivers, and emember that those officials are subject to lose legal restrictions, and in this State ar sound to make quarterly reports to the County Cierk, on pain of forfeiting their offices.

Innocent persons are frequently imprison ed all night in station houses; and no matte how flimsy the evidence, or how respectable the accused person may be, he must suffer imprisonment for the night if he happens to be arrested after the police courts have adjourned for the day. The fact is, that in all large cities the police courts should be always in session. There are enough of the Police Justices, and they are sufficiently well paid to hold constant session without additional legislation. There no reason why the examination in all cases of arrest by the police for misdemeanor should not be summary. As it is now, the preliminary imprisonment is often greater punishment than should be inflicted even upon the guilty.

Robert H. Anderson Bend. Mr. Robert H. Anderson, for many years con detions in business and political circles in Brooklyn, I died in his home in that city, westerday morning, isburg, Pa., on the 25th of September, 1882. I early lite he went to Rochester, N. Y. and from that city rame to Brooklyn about twenty five years azo, and in Brooklyn he was for many years enzaged with his brothers in the floir and commission business. He was always active in politics, was a normal of the King diways active in politics, was a normal of the King County Betwoeralistic per al Commissioner of Charlies, being backed by the test element in his party, but was on both occasions decayed in the Conventions by the decision of Hugh McLaughlin. Mr. McLaughlin's candidates however, were decayed at the politic free earlies of the was normalisted for Bestwinson between the same ticket with Gov. Robinson but the amendment to the Constitution abolishing the effice took effect on the 1st of January following, so that Mr. Anderson held the office for a rew in this only, until Mr. Prisbury's nomination for Superin ended of Prisons had been confirmed by the Bennie. Mr. Anderson vote in New County that a charter of the continued by the Bennie. Mr. Anderson had fine second qualities, and made many friends, who will sincerely mourn his sadden death. early life he went to Rochester, N. Y., and from that cit

The Star Mail Service Deficiency. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.-As an apology for the of star route service the Post Office Department official of star route service the Post Office Department officials say that Congress, after passing the Post Office appropriation bill, passed best route bills creating over two thousand new routes, which the Postmaster-General was unliked to supply with new service. The Second Assistant Fostmaster-tieneral annex very well that the Postmaster for the Postmaster for the Congress makes new post routes no obligation to the Congress makes new post routes no obligation to the Postmaster for the Congress without many the Congress of the Congress without necessitating the say of the Congress without necessitating the say of the Congress of the Congress without the Bost Supples of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress without necessitating the say the Congress of t

In Payor of a New County. A meeting of those in favor of forming a new county from certain towns of Queens and Suffolk Counties, to be called Nassau County, was held in Garden City yesterday. Benjamin D. Hicks, Isaac H. Cocks, and owene M. Lincoin represented Queens County, and D. 8. Sammas, P. H. Fester, and James B. Cooper represent 1 Sufficie County. The Executive Committee, appointed assist the project, was directed in its discussion of the project of the next Lectusium. All the county the temperature of the next Lectusium, and the people of the towns interested is the benned. All is were then electron as follows, their man, exchange in R. Read of Rabylon, Secretary, Samuel Willels of at Hemoriesal, T. Securier, George B. Downing of the Rabylon Secretary Samuel Willels of at Hemoriesal, T. Security, Samuel Willels of the Hemoriesal, T. Security, Cooper and Security, George T. Hewett of Hemoriesal, D. S. S. Sammins Babylon, Charles Street of Huntington, and the Chair in, ex-officio. Eurene M. Lincoln represented Queens County, and D.

## Surveying for a New Railroad.

Surveys are being made for a railroad be tween Sea Girt and Point Pleasant, N. J., to connect the Freehold and Jamesburgh Railroad and the Central Rail-road of New Jersey. The line of the proposed railroad crisses the Menasquan River near the toronships and budges, and many awares of samples of classes along the river are strongly opinional to the road. Secure they lear that another to three would expand expand expands in our reserve to reserve the present for yearlistic many a harbor for reserve to reserve they have the new road would enhance the value of their projects the new road would enhance the value of their projects.

## Who Shall be Recorder !

Two rumors were current in political circles yesterday. One was that the Republican Addermen will vote with their Tammany colleagues to make Frederica Scripth Recorder, and that the Tammany Addermen in useful years a result in the Republican's in election was tracked by Morris French in that beat. The other sum of was that the agreement to that beat. The other sum of was that the agreement to that beat and Morris French ent of mat years a Board was also man Morris French ent of the control of the sum of the second in the second of the second of

## Steam Pipes Under the Pavements.

In July last the Sinking Fund Commission sted to Gen. Francis B. Spinole and his "associates" o privilege of laying mains and pipes in all the streets the privilege is caying many and paper as the below Canal street for the transmission of steam, which is to be incursived to public buildings and private dwellings by the Holly conditionation system. Vesterday the Commission, 3 to 1—Mayor Coeper voting in the negative-authorized Comptroller Kelly to execute the Contract between the city and tien spinola and his "associates between the city and tien spinola and his "associates.

## Four Negroes Lynched. AMITE, La., Doc. 29.—Four negroes, who were imprisoned on the charge of marder, were taken from pail last night by a note of fifty men, and sind to death. Two other prisoners are reported to have been his rated.

Republicans Going Back of the Returns. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Re publican examiners of Essex County, Mass, after the late election, construed the law, in two instances, at least the same as dov. Garcelon and Council of Maine did, and declared a Republican elected. George J. L. Colby, the Butler and Democratic nomines who was declared de

tested, is a citizen of Newburyport. NEWSCHYSORT, Dec. 28.

GEN. GRANT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- The noticeable characters who welcomed Gen. Grant here on Saturday were, first, Ned Beale, his host, an old chum of the free-and-easy days in California, whom Mr. Lin soln refused to appoint Surveyor-General, upon the ground that he would soon be "lord of all he surveyed." Next in order was Don Cameron, recently elected Chairman of the National Committee by the bogus votes of John , Patterson and W. J. Purman, both residents of Pennsylvania, who pretended to represent South Carolina and Florida as members of that

Babcock, whom Grant had saved from the penitentiary, was more cordially and familiarly received than any of the others. Typer, the First Assistant Postmaster-General, could not restrain his enthusiasm, and stood among the oremost on the platform, with other disciples of Addition, Division, and Silence, John H. Ketcham, whom Boss Shepherd, after being rejected by the Senate, named as his substitute for Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and who now represents the Thirteenth Dis-trict of New York in the House, and also the Pirst National Bank and the Washington River, was, of course, early on the ground. Old Subsidy Pomeroy, long supposed to be dead and buried, was resurrected by the first sign of a return of Grantism, and reappeared in the flesh.

o justify a third term of that beneficent policy. The subordinate figures were in keeping with the principal patricts who rushed forward to manifest their loyalty, and to pray for s restoration of the liberal stealing that signal ized the two terms between 1869 and 1877. Altogether, it was a charming spectacle, and gave assurance of what might be expected in case of a third infliction of Ring rule. The old Grant guard, that neither dies nor surrenders, was present in full force. Senator Conkline modestly kept in the background, being con tent to run the machine in private, and to issue orders through Don Cameron, now serving a his chief of staff, and the only other Republican Senator who openly, and even auda ciously, demands Grant over and above all the

candidates on that side. When moderate and wise Republicans protest that the third term issue would destroy the party, and that the German-American vot rs and the young Scratchers would rebel and make defeat next to certain, Don Cameron coolly answers, "Let them rebeil" He regards them as a faction, incapable of any great mischief, and whose loss would be more than compensated by accessions from the Democratic side. He has evidently not studied the recent lesson in New York, or is indisposed to profit

The Grant managers expect to delve his non nation through the Convention by a sort of brute force, and without regard to cost or to onsequences. They proceed on the theory that the Democratic party will have a Bourbon candidate, and thus repeat its former folly of throwing away a chance of success. As be-tween Grant and a Bourbon they assume that the Republicans will vote solid, and the independents will join them in opposing any regu-

lar Democrat. With the rings and the great corporations be ind the movement, with ready money to buy organizations and votes, and a Chairman like Don Cameron, raised to the business he has in hand, this powerful combination intends ! ride rough shod over Blaine and Sherman and other aspirants, if their friends will cravenly submit to be trampled under foot. If they sucseed in that part of the programme, they will stop at no means, however desperate, to carry the White House, and they count with entire confidence on the aid of the Fraudulent Admin-

istration to the last extremity.

This is a general outline of the plan formed for the Grant campaign. The country may as well understand it first as last. The men wh have invested large capital in the scheme are playing for possession of this Government, the Treasury, and all the vast patronage; and they propose to win, in the absence of votes, by fraud or force. It remains to be seen if a second con spiracy to steal the Presidency can triumph.

The Red Planet Mars. Mars is fast loosing the brilliancy that, a nonth or two ago, made it the most conspicu us object in the evening sky. Its distance from the earth is rapidly increasing, and next year it will be far away and comparatively dim. Those who fail to improve the present opportunity of studying its spotted globe with the telescope will have to wait until 1881. Irrespective of its two curious moons, Mars is, resting of all the planets to the inhabitants of the earth because we know more about its surface than about that of any other celestial body except the moon. All the lands and seas of Mars were mapped by astronomers before Livingstone had made known the interior of Africa. So earthlike are some of the surface markings of this distant planet one can easily imagine that men and women like ourselves inhabit it. But astronomers are reaching conclusions about the temperature of Mars which tend to show that even an Esquimau would need to take along an extra supply of furs to make him comfortable on the ruddy planet.

The observer who studies Mars in a powerful elescope is apt to jump to certain conclusions which he is loth to abandon, but which hardly accord with the astronomers' theories of Mars's emperature. He beholds what he can hardly doubt are continents and oceans spread over the planet's surface. At either pole he sees white circle which waxes and wanes with the retreat and advance of the Martial summer, and which analogy teaches him is a polar snow field. He consults a map of Mars, and, with its aid, is able to call the lands and seas by name. Judging from the climates of the earth, as they are varied by position in latitude, he concludes that Laplace Land is, like our Greenland, a country of whalers, and a starting point for aretic explorers. In the same way he decides that Copernious Land is, probably, a land of jungles and tigers, and that the coasts of Herschel Continent may have skies as soft as those of Naples When he studies the position of Forked Buy, nearly in the centre of the southern coast of Dawes's Continent, and observes its admirable situation with respect to the occans and water ways that encircle the planet, he pictures a great commercial metropolis at that point, and longs for a telescope with a magnifying power of 50,000,000 times that he might see the streets and wharves, and the ships crowding in and out After indulgence in such fancies as these, which are specially attractive, because in the light of the telescope's revelations they seem based on strong probability, how chilling is the announcement that Mars suffers from an almost glacini degree of cold. Astronomers give many reasons for this belief, and it must be confessed that their reasoning seems convincing. Proctor says Mars is probably aimost in a state of planetary decrepitude, having long ago passed the stage in which the higher forms of life He points to the fact that on Mars land and sea are nearly equal in extent, from which it may be argued that the planet is midway between the condition of the earth and that of the moon, for on the moon the waters have entirely disappeared, either by withdrawal into the interior, or in some other way. The seas of Mars are remarkable. They wind about among the continents and islands, and are connected by long and narrow straits. There is no Pacific or Atlantic Ocean. All the seas are comparatively small, and some stretch five hundred or a thousand miles, in the shape of narrow arms, or lakes,

only a hundred miles or so in breadth. Those who prefer to believe that where there are continents there are cities, and where there are oceans there are ships, may, after all, derive consolation from the reflection that nature, in her infinite variety and versatility, may have equipped our supposititious Martial brethren for the rigors of their climate. Have we not or our own little globe the Esquimaux and the

## Can Sardines be Made of Roaches?

TO THE FOUND OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 have a ship and shundarily stocked with reaches. How can I titlize them? May they not be made into sardines for sunit user and, if so, tell me the process. R. VARTILL MULLING S. C. Dec. 25.

HANGING THE AFGHANS.

Porty-nine Sepays, who were in Cabul whe the Outbreak Occurred, Executed.

From the London Dathy News. CAMP CABUL, Nov. 12 .- On the 6th, men brought in by Gen. Gough's fores from the Shuturgardan and intermediate village were hanged, one being a havildar of a Herr gegiment present in Cabul at the massace were langed, one being a havillar of a Hera regiment present in Cabul at the massacre Trits was followed by an excursion into the Chardeh Valley, the villagers of which were known to be harboring disbanded sepoys Taking the road through the northern sutures of Cabul, the troops passed through the gorge by which the river enters the city, and they turned sharply across the stream and followed the foot of the hills until near the village of Indikee.

likee.
The mullicks, or headmen, were summone dise.

The mullicks, or headmen, were summoned by Gen. Baker, who ordered them to bring out all sepoys of the Afghan army. Five minutes grace was allowed, and within this time thirty men came forward. The General had a rolicall, showing the names of sepoys known to live or be hidden in Indikee, and as many of these were missing the mullicks were asked to explain their absence. They admitted that twonty men were absent, but promised to bring them in when they returned. Indikee had distinguished itself particularly by firing at our cavalry patrols before Charasiah and by receiving within its walls the fuzitives who flei from the attack of the Seventy-second Highlanders and Fifth Ghoorks, when the hills were stormed on the day of the fight. A fine of 1.500 manned (120,000 pounds) of grain and 600 loads of bheesa (chopped straw for forage) was levied and the whole population disarmed.

Gen. Baker then visited smaller villages near and explured 18 more sepoys. There could be little doubt that most of them had been trained as soldiers. They fell into their places, shoulder to shoulder, when the order to start was given, and, keeping time to the quick step of the Sikhs, marched along in good order to our camp. Forty more sepoys were brought in by the mullicks on the 9th and 10th, as well also as fakir, who had been wounded. This male 89 in all, and they have been denit with as follows:

Total ....

Any men who could show by fair evidence that they were atsent from Cabul, lying sick it their villages or otherwise engaged when the mutiny and after events took place, were released. Many did not attempt to deny their presence in the Bala Hissar or at Charasinh

mutiny and after events took place, were released. Many did not attempt to deny their presence in the Bala Hissar or at Charasiab. The stories invented by others were tested by the statements of the mulicks, who were all along kept separate from the sepoys and examined independently. Confronted finally with their headmen and the Inisencess of their defence exposed, these prisoners did not take the trouble to invent further explanations.

The men executed belonged to the Herat regiments. They were either at Cabul when the outbreak occurred, or returned later to fight against us, the muster rolls now in our hands contains us to identify them without much trouble. They did not attempt to give false names, and their mullicks were warned that they themselves might incur further punishment if they acroened sepoys belonging to their villages. Such as could not give a clear account of their movements were condemned to death, and they submitted to their fate with the usual quiet resignation of Mussulmans. Many were of the worst type of Aighans, and their callousness when waiting their turn at the foot of the scaffold (ten men were hanged at a time) was remarkable.

Their seening carelessness as to their fate never varied, whether the sentence was death or acquittal. Their fanaticism is equal to all fortunes. Our great regret is that, while we are sonding the rank and file to the gallows, the ringleallers are still at large. Such poor specimens of humanity as these marched daily to execution are of but little account in our sight, and will not be missed in a country like this; whereas the execution of leading men—as Kushdil Khan, Nek Mahomed, or Mahomed Jan—would have a wholevome effect on the whole tribe of intringers who have brought Yakoo Khan so low. Unfortunately we have not these siredars in our hands; they are still living, and capable of further evif doing.

### An Irishman on Ireland's Troubles TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Irish men and friends of Ireland are making prepa-

rations to receive Mr. Parnell, and to give con-

tributions to relieve the starving peasantry of

that unfortunate country. To relieve the famine of 1846 and 1847 the same liberality was shown by the American people, but much of the meal and other kinds of provisions went to feed the pigs and poultry of some of the men select ed to distribute them. Some very saintly people were selected to make distribution of thos gifts, and they made the poor, hungry applicants perform several hours' work before they could receive their scanty allowance of Indian meal But suppose the cities at present proposed are honest and fairly disposed of, is there no way to get rad of these periodical numbers in a country noted for its fertility and the salability of its climate? Annul all the talk about this hand to be salability of its climate? Annul all the talk about this hand to be salability of the country of the coun iar as I am individually concerned. I would sacribe my tile in relation the produce my want or which the people of Ireland must starve. We want or which the people of Ireland must starve. We want for which the people of Ireland must starve. We want for which the people of Ireland must starve. We want for which the people there is produced to Engiand the audition of the people them, as now, had a pathe or honest leaders—either spiritual or temporal leaders—they would urve and command the pepasantry of Ireland to sacrifice their lives fishting for their disty bread produced by themselves, rather than do a huncer to support lordings.

The pion peasantry are made to believe that if is the surest road to beaven to suffer and to be obedient to a superior class. While practices of all denominations in Ireland are disseminating this murdernus doctrine they Demissives are king on the best that earth and sea can produce, and every mother's son of them is bursting with its. In all denominations of Uristians there are clergymen decisions—distribution to the instance of existing of the land are solid for the continuance of existing to the land are solid for the continuance of existing the land treating the law of God suffering does not reach the land, and the continuance of existing to the proper to be known that the people are not prepared to be known the chronic patterns and to be destined by the people of all other countries, they will take the advice of John Mitchel and get ginns and learn the use of them, and that of every other missie by which robbers and typical countries, they will take the advice of John Mitchel and get ginns and bearn the use of them, and that of every other missie by which robbers and typical countries. It we will take the advice of John Mitchel and get ginn and learn the use of them, and that of every other missie by which robbers and typical countries. It we will take the advice of John Mitchel and get ginn 1821 to the present hour, and if the Pope, as well as Pariell, were to solicit money fro

Mr. George Jones for President. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: We have had soldiers, lawyers, and fariners for President, but we have never yet had an editor and newspaper proprietor. I propose, therefore—for I concede that Grant cannot be reelected—to nominate for the Presidential chair Mr. Jones of the New York There. Mr. Jones has never held Jones of the New York Times. Mr. Jones has never held office, but he has made a large fortune, is a streed and experienced financier, and ionay of his Adminy friends, I am told, return a levely recellection of his abitules in that direction. He is a cultured writer, as this leading articles in the Press prove. He is not, I be heve, a practised speaker hat then some of our tornier Presidents were not much in that way either.

It may be said that, it elected, he could not well still continue to edit the Press, but this difficulty could easily be removed. I morimize, therefore, Mr. Jones for Press, each of the United States. Match him if you can.

A hardwards Baaden.

## An Immediate Bearing for Prisoners,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The arrest of Miss Lawrence upon the unsupported charge made by Mrs. Rodiger of stealing her pocketbook, and the interseminant of the young lark all flight make or bonk here should be some realized change in the as we do consolting prome to prison in the shoence of the Jolke. There should be two manistrates, one for the distance of the make the standard of the consolidation of the larks, so that persons arrested them and the order to the larks of the promise arrested them. There should be two manistrates, one for the distance of the manistrates of the standard of the consolidation of the larks of the standard of

# struck with Private Datedl's letter concerning soldiers' opposition to Grant because of his veto of the Equaliza-

Grant's Rounty Veto Remembered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; I was

Mr. Whistier's Revenge. Property Landay World James McNeill Whistier is very much allve, He has named a life better of a tenner jutter, representing thin at full boots as a demon, with peached scales, housed class, and a ruffled shift scaled at a place and playing a norther — The toold Scale. For a seat he has the fallows. White House at Chelsea, Money bous are exaped around, and other emblems are not wanted to early the moral and adorn the tale of this diabolical pursonage.

### From Eli Perkins's Jersey City Lecture. All great humorists are great liars, and the

Retired.

As some old officer is set aside, Retired from active service in the list, Perchance from pay and honor is dismissed, To make a way for one that's yet untried, Unknown, unskilled, but with a vaniling pride, so is the year of curation seventy-nine By those above requested to resign.

Some words of deep regret and pain he hears, Kind wishes that his future course may be Made smooth by fate, from every surrow free,

Until from memory he disappears; And then is rewells are drowned in reintering cheers; The old year goes with slow and faltering pace.

And we salute the one that takes his place. JARONE BURNETT

Such inducements as Mr. John Louch of 304 8th av. near 25th st. is offering to purchasers who may buy for commonitace edition to those shold articles intrinct the investing the control of reclaim to the such that continue the motivation of reclaims the quarter of goods now on final in each department by in-riving them down to the lowest possible margin. The reduced the particle with the tons in the carpet stock are especially not well by ... 4de

### SUNDEAMS.

-The London Examiner speaks of "the -An artistic sab d, beautifully carved and

alver mounted, is coming into vogue in France.

—A number of Strasburg shopkeepers have been fined ten marks each for placing French embler

-Russians who are devoted to Dickens re escerly looking forward to a translation of his letpromised by a st. Petersburg firm

-Japan has iron coins worth about onehundredth of one cent. They are alleged to be shiefly used for alms and as offerings to gods.

—From the number of receipts published.

in newspapers it might be supposed that no one had yet produced any tolerable work on cooking. -The King and Queen of Italy propose to visit the island of Sicily in great pomp next spring for the

-The Lancet recommends light colors for cold weather, as they do not part with heat easily, and says that this is why the polar bear has white fur. -Rosa Bonheur has just bought a mag-

purpose of surring up the loyalty of the Sicili

nificent lion from the goe orical garden at Marsellies, as the price of 5,000 france, and is painting its portrait for -In the third quarter of 1878 174,893-people passed to France via Dover and Calaia. In the corre-ponding quarter of 1879, 70,089—showing what expense

tions do for ratiroad companies -The introduction of American anthracite into Switzerland has directed the attention of the Swiss to their own coal fields, which they believe may e made to supply their wants.

-One of the severest punishments which could be inflicted on thousands of rational belows would be to be condemned to read the stories in Christians -The Insurance Commission of New

Hampshire says that much of the property burned in that State is set on fire to get insurance money, and that nearly every large fire reveals over insurance.

The small islands of the West Indies, known as the Leeward Islands, are becoming a source of sugar supply to this country. Five years ago none was received from there. Last year three hundred thousand dollars, worth was shipped.

-The London Chemist and Druggist gives illustrations of written applications for drugs: A drug-gist is asked to prescribe for a child "seek and no apeltight," for another troubled with "a dredful rowring in his inside." Some one writes for "a bottle of seent for diarrhoca in the nead."

-The Grant family show, in their matrimonial aliances, that they fully understand that money is a good thing to get. It is said that U. S. Grant, Jr., will marry, in February, the daugnter of the San Francisco millionaire, J. C. Flood. This kind of Flood, when taken, will lead U. S. Grant, Jr., on to fortune.

—An artisan named Conrad Meyer gave himself up to the police at Zurich, Switzerland, the other

day, saying that he had murdered Dr. Schneiner, who had taken legal proceedings against him. It turned out, however, that Dr. Schneider had received only six or seven slight wounds in the back and arm. -A negro in Columbus, Ga., was put on —A negro in Commons, tra, was pure on trial for a nurder of which he was innocent; but, to clear himself, it was necessary for him to confess that, at the time of the crime, he was elsewhere stealing a horse. He kept silent until it became evident that he was to be

convicted, and then he proved the alibi, and went to State prison for ten years. —A fine collection of the original drawings of Thackeray's old schoolfellow, John Leech, are now to be seen in the library at their old school, Charter House, having been purchased by that institution to which they were both so much attached, where Rawdon Crawley

Jr., Pendennis and Clive Newcome were educated, an where Col Newcome died.

—A Hartford joker wrote, in a letter to a friend in Bridgeport, "You had better keep shady for a while and not attempt to negotiate those bonds you stole, as they are all registered and the police are watching for them." The letter was opened by a wrong person, who gave it to the police, and the innocent man was kept under arrest until he could clear himself of suspicion.

-The London Times of a recent date contains notices of horizon and the contains notices of horizon and the contains appointments of 120 nacks of hounds in England and Wales. This represents in one way or another, as expenditure of at least \$6,00,000. Nearly all packs are new more or less supported by combined subscription. The cost of efficiently keeping up a

first-class pack is estimated at \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year -The cold weather in France during this month has been severely lelt. A number of persons have been found dead from congestion of the brain produced by the cold. Reports from the country speak of hares ound frozen in the bedges and of birds too weak to fly An eagle sufficiently exhausted or tame to be captured siighted on a balcony in the Rue Niepce, in Paris, the other day. A ring on its claw indicated that it had escaped

from captivity. In the south the weather varies -The organizers of the lottery of four millions of francs for the beneat of the sufferers by the Murcia floods and the poor of France have decided that it shall comprise two prizes of one hundred thousand frames value each, one prize of fifty thousand, two of twenty-five thousand, four of ten thousand, and a num-ber of smaller prizes. The prizes will be composed of all kinds of articles, like the great Exhibition lottery, and the traders from whom they are bought will undertake to take them back again for the sum paid for them.

when his purse was demanded, said to the highwayman all right, but who's that fellow looking over your sheader, and straightaway shot the fellow dead as he turned to see. Mr. Thrupp now superintending an Anglo-Italian railroad contract near Naples, is a chtp of this block ap parently. When brigands stopped him the other night he pretended to put his hand on a revolver, though he had none, and when told to remove it, or he would be shot, continued to parley with his assailants pottlithe

opportune arrival of the diligence put them to flight

—A recent visitor to a great North German country house writes: "The great feature of the day is dinner (at 2 or 3), when the food is of that rightfully substantial kind wherein the German nation excels. The length of the meat on the occasion of a party is appailing, and it is apt to be taken for rudeness if a guest is unable to do ample justice to every dish. After their come the gentiemen play a hand of long whist for small points, while the ladies, left to themselves, kmt, talk, play, and sing. At about 7 or 8 there is supper, and toward 10 the guests depart. Some of the more modern minded people are beginning to shorten these wearisome entertainments, but they are still carried out to the fullest extent

in the country." -Mr. E. D. Gray, M. P., proprietor of the Promon's Journal, has been elected Lord Mayor of Dubin. His father, Sir John Gray, was knighted for his services in bringing a good supply of water to Dubin. In London of late years the Lord Mayor has always been a business as opposed to a professional man, but in Dublin the latter are often elected. Thus O'Connell once filled the office, and a few years ago, Mr. Vereker, a lawyer, son of Lord Gort. The Lord Mayor of Dublin maintains a civic state similar to that of his brother in Lendon, and has a con-sideratic stary. The Mansion House is a spacious and handsome abode, with a vast apartment called the Round Room at the rear, admirably adapted for entertainments A bery of powdered footmen are always about the en-

trance hall, and the Lard Mayor's equipage is sumptuous. -Sir Arthur Guinness, the great Dublin porter brewer, has made large reductions in his rents, and told his tenants he would have done so before but for the agitation. He is determined to do nothing under in-timulation. Sir Arthur holds large property in Mayo, bought by his father. They have been most generous landlords, in fact, it would not be possible to name a more municificent and public spirited family than that of iess. At this moment, Stephen's Green, Dublin, & vast area, formerly closed to the public, is being laid out beautituily at the sole cost of Sir Arthur, who would on undertake it on condition of its being absolutely free to all. Sir Arthur's income is not less than \$150,000. The father's personalty was sworn under \$6,000,000. The stout is a perennial fount of gold. Fir Arthur is married to a daughter of the Earl of Bantry, but has no issue. His

helr is his brother. -An Englishman who has been visiting at a large country seat in Silesian Prussia describes his tues as exercising an arintrary and irresponsible authority. "Liberty does not exist in Prossia in any sense in which we understand the word, and there is incessant jetty moddling with affors of private persons. There is appa-

rently an almost total absence of religious teeling among the peasantry. The stovernment schoolmasters are often rotessed infidels. The children grow up wild and ready receive any mischievous tenching that may come in their way. So far as a foreigner's observation goes, the Prussian school system appears to be in a most preca-rious condition. The lower classes are in a state of fer ment and uphraval, while the nothing is crystallized with its medieval institutions, its antiquated habits of thoughts, and its atter want of aympathy with any class but its own. Morality is undermined, party sprintront

high, and there is little feeling of security to the country

-The London Building News says that the extraordinary demand for limited martile has resent a question as to how long the quarries are likely to hold out. According to a report of the French Goodsynal Commission there yet remains a considerable surface and death of the true Pentellean markle untimobed, but no specific statements are given on this head. As vintrata dreadul waste of material goes on. A late traveller was assured on the spot that hundreds of tons are need leasly thrown away through sheer carciesmess and the clumsiness of workmen. Much of this exquisite materis is removed in enormous masses for the decoration of commonniace edifices. The Italians are at length bealmost without intermission since the days of the Roman emperors. A little community of scalptons is established around the quarries, and the artist's classics and almost side by side with the marble mann's raw. The marble